

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Monday, May 27, 1861.

There will be a reception at the Executive Mansion on Tuesday evening, the 28th instant, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock.

Major General Sanford, of New York, has been assigned to the command of all the New York regiments in the District of Columbia.

The American flag carried to Alexandria by the Michigan regiment, and now floating over that city, was purchased here for that purpose, and presented to the regiment, by Mr. HOWARD, late M. C. from the Detroit district.

The vote in the city of Alexandria was 365 for secession, and 18 against it. This is hardly one fourth of the usual vote. The Union men, constituting the vast majority, did not vote at all.

The Champion, at New York on Friday, from Aspinwall, brought \$354,000, the smallest semi-monthly shipment from California for many years. The fear of Southern privateers, has temporarily diverted the golden current to England.

The first New Hampshire regiment, Colonel M. W. Tappan, was expected to leave New York yesterday noon, by special train for this city.

The Etna, telegraphed at St. John's, (Newfoundland,) has a million and a half in specie for New York.

On the 23d, cotton freights to Liverpool were quoted at a penny and a half at New Orleans.

The Chicago Tribune demands bank notes resting on "a specie basis." This is a step forward, but it had better go at once for hard money; no "specie basis," but specie itself, and the extermination of all bank bills of the denominations of our gold and silver coins.

Mr. Howard was not allowed the sole honor of buying a national flag for the Michigan regiment on Thursday. Two other gentlemen from that State, Dr. Alvord and Judge Edmunds, (Commissioner of the Land Office,) insisted upon dividing the honor with him.

Two of the New York Zouaves were to be shot this morning, by sentence of court martial. The offence of one of them, was attempting to shoot one of his officers, and the other, insubordination.

The reported arrival of the Yankee on Saturday, was incorrect.

At Chicago, holders of grain refuse to sell, except for specie, or its equivalent, and on the 23d, the board of trade adopted the following:

"Whereas recent events in money markets have culminated in a return to the standard of gold and silver—
Resolved, That, in the opinion of the board of trade, all sales of property and quotations thereof should hereafter be made in funds equal to specie."

The Alexandria Gazette of Friday, did not come to hand till yesterday. We clip the following items in respect to the election of Thursday:

We give below a detailed statement of the result of the election in the several districts of this county:

| ORDINANCE OF SECESSION. | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| For Ratifying. | Against Ratifying. |
| 1st district..... 235 | 12 |
| 2d do..... 178 | 8 |
| 3d do..... 339 | 22 |
| 4th do..... 206 | 6 |
| 5th do county..... 25 | 58 |
| 983 | 106 |
| 106 | |
| Major ratifying, 877 | |

PAIRFAIR COUNTY.
West End—For ratification, 125; against, 1. Illegal Voter.—Five persons in Alexandria county voted yesterday for Mr. C. H. Upton as member of Congress.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday pays the following compliment to Gen. Scott:

"The United States Government evidently proceeds with caution and that military circumspection which characterizes the sagacity of Gen. Scott, and is the fruit of life-long experience. We suspect that the fast and furious engineers of the Northern press will find that their system, after all, is not quite so safe and reliable as that of a military veteran who has something beside political passion and zealotry to consider in the vast and formidable achievement confided to his skill."

RAILROADS.—Railroad property, within the theatre of this war, is likely to fare badly.

On the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire road, the national troops have burnt bridges, variously stated at eight and eleven, and have torn up the rails, at intervals, over a space of many miles. The alleged object of this proceeding is to prevent the approach of attacking forces from Harper's Ferry. Another course of proceeding would have been to place guards along this road, to prevent injury to it, and preserve it as a means of access into the valley of Virginia, to intercept the retreat of the force at Harper's Ferry. Our readers will differ in opinion as to what was most wise in this instance, according to the conclusions to which they may have arrived, as to the relative strength of the military forces opposed to each other.

The secessionists, retreating from Alexandria on the Orange railroad, broke it up behind them, to prevent pursuit, but the exact amount of damage done by them in that way is not known.

THE NINE MILLION LOAN.—The bids opened at the Treasury Department on Saturday, ranged from \$4 to \$7. It is understood that the bids as high as \$6 would equal the amount asked for.

SATURDAY'S EXCITEMENT.—The city was in a state of great excitement from about noon on Saturday to four o'clock in the afternoon, from the military bustle to repel an attack upon our troops on the other side, of which there was an unfounded alarm. The sudden calling of General Mansfield from the procession accompanying the remains of Colonel Ellsworth, the ordering of all the soldiers in the city to their quarters, and the actual marching across Long Bridge of large forces, including one of the Connecticut regiments, a battalion of the District, and the flying batteries, were indications of an apprehended conflict which could not be mistaken. All the glasses in the city were put in requisition, and every smoke which was visible on the Virginia side was the subject of observation and criticism.

"Nobody was hurt," and there was no harm done, but some good, in illustrating the promptness and hearty enthusiasm of the troops. Those who had orders to march over Long Bridge greeted them with enthusiasm and cheers.

The Connecticut regiment, ordered from its encampment about three miles from Long Bridge, marched down in double-quick time.

Our District troops have borne a large share of the fatigues of this alarm of Saturday, and of the advance upon Virginia of Thursday night. All the companies called upon acquitted themselves nobly on both occasions, and confidence in their efficiency is felt on all hands.

ALEXANDRIA.—A gentleman who left Alexandria last evening, furnishes us the following particulars:

Yesterday morning, the national pickets were fired upon, by (as is supposed) individual secessionists, fighting on private account. Four prisoners were taken by the national pickets, and subsequently, Col. Wilcox ordered the arrest of several inhabitants in the vicinity of the firing. He discharged them, after a warning that he should punish the whole neighborhood, if these attempts at assassination were continued.

On Saturday, he had prepared a proclamation, assuring peaceable citizens that their lives and property would be protected, but the printing offices, being in the hands of secessionists, refused to print it. Col. Wilcox, however, has plenty of printers in his regiment, and, having seized these secession offices for the purpose, will get his proclamation out.

The national troops continue to search for concealed arms, and have seized a few small lots.

The citizens continued to leave the city in large numbers on Saturday, and to some extent yesterday, although their alarm was subsiding, and many, who had obtained passes to leave, were determining to remain. The great object of their terror was the New York Zouaves, not founded upon anything done or threatened by the Zouaves, but upon their apprehended desire to avenge the murder of Col. Ellsworth.

FORGIVENESS MONROE.—We have information that a large number of prisoners were brought into the fortress on Thursday, taken in a surprise of the enemy's pickets.

On Saturday, it was known that information was received at the War Department of a successful attack by General Butler, on Friday, upon Sewall's Point. Such information was undoubtedly so received, but is now believed to have been incorrect. The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday contains the following account:

"From Norfolk.—The steamer Adelaide, which left Old Point yesterday afternoon, reports everything quiet in that region. The only occurrence of any moment was the encampment of General Butler's troops on the other side of Hampton, in the direction of Norfolk."

P. S. The following telegram was received here yesterday from Philadelphia:

"Capt. Cook, of the U. S. mail steamer John A. Warner, reached this city to-day, having left his boat at Wilmington. He says he left Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, up to which time, no battle had taken place. He was in the fortress on Friday evening, and understood, from conversation with Commander Patterson, that no movement would be made until further reinforcements arrived, when an attack would probably be made on Norfolk. As Capt. Cook was going out of the bay, he saw 1,500 troops coming in. He confirms the report about the capture of Hampton, with 300 troops. He was lying in the bay for two or three days previous to sailing."

SOUTHERN MAILS.—It will be seen by the order of the Postmaster General of this date, in our advertising columns, that he continues the offices and mail service in the seceded States, until the day when it is notified that they will be assumed by the Post Office Department of the (so-called) Montgomery Government. Mails for the South made up here on, and prior to, the 31st instant, will be, if possible, got to their destination, via the West.

We learn that a mail service will be kept up between Alexandria and this city.

KANSAS.—Recent conferences here between the President and Judge Army, of Kansas, have resulted in orders for the equipment of three Kansas regiments, including one of cavalry, from the Leavenworth Arsenal. The arrangements will secure, by all necessary force, the free transit of men and supplies through Missouri, over the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. No interruption by secession hands will be permitted.

TROOPS AT BALTIMORE.—A large body of troops arrived in Baltimore late on Saturday evening, by the Harrisburg railroad. Their non-arrival here through the day yesterday, led to the speculation that they were to be employed against Harper's Ferry.

RICHMOND.—The papers of that city call attention to the fact, that it was by way of the broad and straight channel of York river, running to within "a day's march" of Richmond, that it was approached by the British during the Revolutionary war.

NEW GRANADIAN COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Hurtado, the New Granadian commissioner for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States under that Republic, under the recent convention, has arrived here.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER UPON SOUTHERN UNANIMITY.

The *Intelligencer* of Saturday, after suggesting as possible, that Alexandria may have been occupied, merely as one of the outposts of this capital, and with a view solely to the defence of this capital, proceeds to say:

"If, however, the scope of the movement yesterday made should be wider than we have been led to infer, and if it be the initiation of anything like a regular campaign, directed to the suppression of the civil revolution that has broken out in the South, we must say, in justice to our convictions, that we cannot bring ourselves to perceive the expediency of any such policy, having regard to the single end proposed—the restoration of the Union. As the military 'subjugation' of the South is admitted on all hands to be equally impossible, and contrary to the purposes of the Administration, which, we are assured by its most accredited organs, simply seeks to relieve the 'Union men' of the seceded States from what is believed by many to be the domination of energetic minorities favoring and upholding the secession movement, we shall at least learn from the reception awarded to the Federal troops in Virginia, whether this expectation will be realized. Our own impressions of the Southern character, and our convictions in regard to the unhappy unanimity of the people in most if not all of the States that have actually seceded, are not of a nature to permit the indulgence of such predictions. As we have constantly labored to prevent this deplorable state of affairs and of public sentiment among our Southern countrymen, we need not add that we shall be greatly pleased to find that we have underrated the number of those who, in Virginia and throughout the more Southern States, would gladly return to their allegiance, if relieved from the pressure of rulers who have gained only a temporary ascendancy."

"We need not pause at this point to deprecate the shocking scenes which must attend the civil conflict at whose brink we seem to stand."

The *Intelligencer*, not unfrequently claims a peculiar knowledge of Southern character and sentiment, the claim being based, we presume, upon the facts that its managers are Southern men, and that its associations and politics have always been Southern. Whether this claim is well, or ill founded, it now throws the weight of whatever influence it has as an exponent of Southern views, against the Government and country, and in favor of the secessionists, in all the pending issues of policy and right.

Upon that most important question of fact, whether the traitors really represent majorities in the revolutionized States, the *Intelligencer* not only decides in their favor, but goes farther, and affirms that there is an "unhappy unanimity" at the South in favor of revolution, and scouts as idle, the idea of "relieving the Union men" from the "domination of energetic minorities." The *Intelligencer* promulgates these views, generally in respect to the South, and specially in respect to Virginia. The *Intelligencer*, of course, holds itself open to be corrected by the developments of the future, but so far as its judgment upon present indications is worth anything, it gives it to the public without hesitation, as against the whole theory of fact and policy, upon which the Administration is proceeding in its treatment of secession.

A large degree of allowance is to be made for the effect upon human judgment of personal, party, and sectional ties, but we owe it to frankness to say, that this and recent articles in the *Intelligencer* must tend to create a belief, that it holds relations of amity and concert with the conspirators, amounting very nearly to a guilty complicity with them.

Some three weeks since, it published conspicuously a communication from Maryland, to the effect that the occupation of Baltimore by the national forces was deprecated by the Union men of that city, and would almost certainly result in civil war in that city and State.

That perversion of the real condition of things in Baltimore and Maryland, is now followed up by the assertions, that the Richmond ramp who have sold out Virginia to Jeff. Davis & Co., are sustained by an "unhappy unanimity" among the people of Virginia, and that the idea, that there are any considerable number of them who are "Union men," and who desire to be relieved from the "domination" of John Tyler & Co., is quite chimerical.

Such assertions made by a newspaper printed in the city of Washington, where the truth in respect to Virginia is so easily accessible, and where we affirm that all candid men agree that the evidence is overwhelming that the action of the Richmond ramp has been in palpable defiance of the popular will in Virginia, can only excite regret, astonishment, and indignation.

ROSS WINANS.—It will be recollected that many secession members of the Maryland Legislature, including Ross Winans, after the adjournment of the late extra session at Frederick, made a visit to Harper's Ferry. Nobody doubted that this was done to encourage the Virginia insurgents posted there. We now have the proof of it, in a letter to the *Charleston Mercury*, written by Judge L. W. Spratt, of S. C. We subjoin an extract.

"While there, yesterday, the place was enveloped by a deputation from the Maryland Legislature, headed by Ross Winans. It was feared, at first, that they had come to enforce the demand of the Governor for a withdrawal of the troops from the Maryland heights; but such was not their purpose. They came to place in the hands of the commandant, Col. Jackson, a copy of the report and resolutions of the Maryland Legislature upon the subject of calling a Convention. This paper you have doubtless seen. It appears that the action of the General Government is without authority of law; that it is the duty of Maryland to protest against it, and her wish to have the Southern Confederacy recognised; but that, under the circumstances, it is inexpedient to call a Convention to arm the militia."

"Mr. Ross Winans, a thick-set, brawny old gentleman, of sixty-five winters, a little hard of hearing, a little pock-marked, and with an eye singularly clear, and an intellect singularly perceptive of the truth, was the spokesman of the occasion; and while lamenting that his State was under the heel of power at present, he yet went on to say that in the war her men would be instant and ready to join our armies and fight with us; and that when the hostile pressure shall be taken off, that Maryland will surely spring to the arms of her Southern sisters."

"The scene was somewhat sad. It was sad in these gentlemen to own the touch of a hostile hand they had not the power to resist; but

Col. Jackson was ready to assure them that the States of the South could never misconceive the State of Maryland, and that, in the same cause, it would only be with a feeling of gratitude they would remember that they had not been subjected to such a painful experience."

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S POLICY.

The views which the *Tribune* has been laboring to impress upon the country for many days, are summed up in the following which we cut from its issue of Friday:

"The secession conspiracy came to a head in South Carolina a little more than six months ago; and from that hour every sympathizer with the traitors has been preparing for the inevitable contest. The net result is—according to our best accounts—an aggregate muster of one hundred and seventy-five thousand men at arms under the banner of Jeff. Davis."

"The calculation of the conspirators beforehand was that the slave States could send into the field four hundred thousand combatants. We do not consider that extravagant, if it had reference merely to a levy en masse, for a special occasion—say, to resist an advancing host in the heart of the rebel regions; but we doubt the ability of the insurgent States to keep in the field more than two hundred thousand fighting men. Of these, half will be absolutely required to guard exposed points and man essential fortifications; so that one hundred thousand will be the highest number disposable for active service. In an emergency, a larger army can be concentrated for a battle in some position central to the rebellion; but for any offensive operation, any movement that requires ample baggage and baggage-wagons, provisions, munitions, field artillery, pontoons, &c., one hundred thousand is the full disposable strength of the rebellion. And the ability to keep even that number in the field throughout an average campaign is yet to be demonstrated."

We can only oppose to this, the expression of our clear conviction, that the *Tribune's* estimate is threefold the number of troops actually in arms "under the banner of Jeff. Davis;" it is threefold the number in the power of that dynasty to keep under arms; and is more than threefold the number, which it can make disposable in the field, by means of transportation off the lines of railroads."

It would seem impossible so to manage a war between twenty millions of people perfectly united, and five or six millions seriously divided, as to render the result either doubtful, or remote, but if that is possible in any way, it is by calling out a superfluous excess of troops, to exhaust the treasure, use up the resources, and weary out the patience and endurance of the stronger party. What is needed, is not so much more soldiers, as a more energetic employment of those already mustered into the service."

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTMENT.—Zenas W. Bliss, of Mass., has been appointed to a first-class (\$1,200) clerkship in the Census Bureau.

REINSTATEMENT.—Charles W. Pettit, who was removed from the Third Auditor's office, has been reinstated.

WASHINGTON GOSHIP.
From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, May 23.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
The President, while seated in his new boudoir with Mr. Cameron, waiting Mr. Chase, at the Treasury Department yesterday, to proceed to the funeral of Colonel Vesburgh, espied on the steps of that building a poor-looking, deformed young man with crutches, whom he called to his side and questioned as to his condition. The lad responded promptly to the Presidential queries, and, with tears of joy, pocketed a gold piece which Mr. Lincoln gave him—probably the first he had ever possessed. Such acts of liberality and disinterested charity are frequently practiced by our Executive, who can never look upon distress without attempting to relieve it.

A PATRIOTIC LADY.
Mrs. Cooley, an old lady from East Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, travelling a distance of about fifteen hundred miles, for the purpose of seeing the President and his Cabinet in relation to our national troubles. She reports a terrible state of affairs in her section of the State; says there are but few Union men, and that they are daily in dread of being murdered by the infuriated mobs continually rising there. Mrs. Cooley hopes to return immediately, and by telling the truth, to convince many of her neighbors of the errors of their ways. She is delighted with her visit, and says the people of Tennessee have no conception of the great unanimity and determination of the Northern people.

KEY WEST LOYAL.

Key West, May 16.—The steamship Sawnee, Lieut. Duncan commanding, leaves tomorrow afternoon for Havana. She is sent there for the purpose of bringing over to this place the six hundred United States troops expected at Havana from Texas.

Major French yesterday issued an order in relation to the taxes due by the citizens to the State. The following is the order:
"No taxes, assessments, or other levies, will be laid on or collected from the citizens of the United States, by any person or persons acting under the authority of the State of Florida. This to be of effect and enforced until further orders."

Yesterday, the employees at Fort Taylor, to the number of seventy-two, offered their services to Major French, to assist his command in upholding the laws of the United States, and in repelling insurrection, suppressing rebellion, and in subjecting to his authority at any and all times. In the city, today, a volunteer company is organizing, and at this moment, over one hundred true and loyal citizens have come forward and agreed to place themselves under and subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the United States troops at this place.

McQueen McIntosh, of the Confederate States, and appointed to the position of judge of this district, arrived here a few days since, and, finding the island in the quiet possession of the United States, concluded best to leave to-day. Himself and the district attorney, J. L. Fatum, sail for Tampa this evening.

Judge Marvin, of the United States court, having organized his court, is ready to transact any business that may be brought before it.

A BATTERY OF WHITWORTH GUNS PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT.—A battery of the celebrated Whitworth guns, twelve-pounders, with ammunition and carriages complete, has just arrived in New York, as a present to the Government from Americans abroad. The battery is consigned to Henry F. Spaulding, Samuel D. Babcock and Henry A. Smythe, who have already informed Secretary Cameron of its arrival, and it is at the disposition of the Government. Each one of the guns bears the following inscription: "From loyal Americans in Europe, to the United States Government, 1861."

We understand that prompt action can secure a monopoly of the manufacture of the Whitworth guns to our Government.—N. Y. Times.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Five more regiments leave for Virginia.

TWO ZOUAVES TO BE SHOT AT ALEXANDRIA THIS MORNING.

SECESSION TROOPS ADVANCING.

About 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, the 5th Massachusetts regiment left their quarters in the Treasury building, and started for Alexandria, where they arrived soon after midnight. Yesterday morning the first Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Patterson, and the eighth New York regiment, Colonel Lyons, left their encampments at Kalorama, to take up their position on the entrenched line running from Alexandria to Arlington Heights, about eight o'clock last night; the first Ohio regiment, Colonel McCook, and the first New Jersey regiment, Colonel Johnson, also left for the same vicinity, making about 11,000 United States soldiers now quartered on the Virginia side.

The breastworks along the whole route from Alexandria to the Georgetown aqueduct have been entirely completed, and render the position almost impregnable. The amount of work accomplished by the New York seventh, unaccustomed as they were supposed to be to this kind of labor, was perfectly marvellous; and all the other regiments labored at them earnestly and without ceasing until they were fully completed.

The telegraph between Washington and Alexandria was entirely completed on Saturday, and a telegraph connecting with both cities was yesterday put up, running to Arlington House, the headquarters of Major General Sanford, who is now in command of the forces in that vicinity.

The roads in every direction are well guarded, and the preparations to resist any attack which might be made are of the most complete character.

Four of the Zouaves were arrested at the depot yesterday afternoon, as they were about to leave in the cars for the North, by a guard of the seventy-first regiment. Two of them are to be shot this morning, under a sentence of a court-martial—one for attempting to shoot one of the officers, and the other for insubordination.

Another one of the Zouaves was shot on Saturday night, by a sentinel, he failing to give the countersign.

One of them was drowned on Saturday evening, while bathing.

The seventh returned to the city last evening, and immediately proceeded to Camp Cameron. They bring with them several prisoners, who were arrested as spies and picket guards, and two of their members who met with serious mishaps yesterday. One of the members, while being over-heated, went to bathe, and the sudden change caused a congestion of the brain, which threw him into a delirium. Another of their number, Mr. Frothingham, was accidentally shot in the calf of his leg by one of the members of the Michigan regiment, as the Michigan band, which was on its way to join the regiment at Alexandria, was playing before the seventh. They were both removed to the hospital of the regiment, where they will receive every attention.

DRUMMED OUT OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.—Captain Waddell, of the Massachusetts regiment, reports that several men arrived in Alexandria yesterday, having been drummed out of the Southern army for refusing to obey orders. They are originally from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and had been impressed into service while living in the South. They report that there are over twenty thousand troops within twenty-five miles of Alexandria. Many of the Massachusetts men recognised them as being old acquaintances.

NEWS ITEMS.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.—About four o'clock this afternoon, United States Marshal Bonifant, with a detachment of one hundred men from General Cadwalader's camp, proceeded to a house called "Welcome Hall," in North street, near Pleasant, where a quantity of arms had been stored.

He seized them in the name of the Government. There were about one hundred muskets, with the equipments, and one drum, which were taken to Fort McHenry.—Balt. Patriot, Friday evening.

FROM CAIRO.—The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes as follows, under date of 22d instant:

"I understand to day that the command here has decided not to let provisions pass for Columbus, Kentucky, not even if assured that they are intended for home consumption, because of that city having hoisted the secession flag, mobbed Unionists, and furnished soldiers for the Confederate army."

"The intelligence from the South by passenger arriving to day is unimportant. The steamer Sovereign, from New Orleans, en route for St. Louis, was seized by the forces at Memphis last Sunday, the boat detained, and the cargo confiscated. The cargo consisted of sugar, coffee, molasses, &c., and was valued at fifty thousand dollars. The passengers and crew arrived here yesterday evening."

We learn that Mr. John Merryman, of Baltimore county, was arrested this morning and brought to the city by a squad of the military, and taken to Fort McHenry. We have not heard the definite charges against Mr. M., but learn that he has been very active on the secession side in his neighborhood.—Balt. Patriot, Saturday.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Berkeley county, Virginia, that a large number of Union men were prevented from casting their votes at the election on Thursday, in consequence of the posting up at the different election precincts of the letter of ex-Senator Mason, in which it was intimated that those who voted against secession would be compelled to leave the State.—Balt. Patriot, Saturday.

The late Colonel Vesburgh had an insurance on his life, in the United States Life Insurance Company, for the sum of \$5,000. An official notification of his death was given to the office Thursday. The reply was: "Please say to the family that the money is ready for them."

By J. C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. On Saturday morning, May 25th, at 10 o'clock, in front of our Auction Rooms, we shall sell a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, 40 dozen assorted Cane-Seat Chairs. Also, 150 yards Checkerboard Canton Muffling. Also, 50,000 low-priced Cigars, and 40 dozen London Cigar Brandy.

Also, 1 Small Family Carriage. Terms cash, in current funds.

JAMES C. MCGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.

may 23. The above sale is postponed till Tuesday next, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

By J. C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects at Auction. On Thursday morning May 30th, commencing at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at No. 317 Seventh street, between Pennsylvania avenue and H street, the residence of a gentleman having left the city, all his Household Effects, embracing—

Walnut hair-cloth Sofa, Rocker, and Arm Chairs. Handsome genuine mosaic inlaid Centre Table. Walnut Whist-table, Centre and Sofa Tables. Walnut marble-top Sideboard. Dining and Breakfast Tables. Mahogany Secretary Desk, rush-seat Chairs. Venetian Small Folding Carriage. Cherry Hat Trunk, hall Oilcloth. Mahogany cottage and maple French Bedsteads. Mahogany Bureau and Washstands, maple Wardrobes. Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, hair Mattresses. Child's Bedstead Crib and Bath Tub. Blankets, Comforts, Sheets, Counterpanes, &c. Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Star Carpet. Toilet Set, China, Glass, and Crockery Ware. Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Candelabras, and Mantel Ornaments. Cooking and Chamber Stoves and Kitchen Requisites. Terms cash. JAS. C. MCGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers. may 27—4ts

By WALL & BARNARD, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE of fine French China, Glass, Silver Plated Ware, and Cutlery. On Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, by virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in the land records of Washington county, D. C., I will sell at Store No. 313, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, near the Auction Rooms, where it has been removed for convenience of sale, the entire stock of a China, Glass, and Crockery store, comprising—

Full sets of latest styles French China Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets. Silver plated Ware and Cutlery. Every variety of Goblets, Wines, and Glass Ware. Elegant Vases, Parian, Bisquit, and other ornamental China Statuettes. Parian, Bohemian, China, and Mantel Bottles, and Colognes. Cordial Sets, Table and Wine Castors and Decanters. Card Receivers, Lays, Bohemian, and other Ornaments. Parian and Lava Pitchers, Fruit Stands, and Bowls. Stone China and Common Ware, a large assortment. Ice Coolers, Brushes, Mats, Wooden Ware, &c. Terms cash, in current funds.

A. BRENNER, Trustee, WALL & BARNARD, Auctioneers.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 22d June, 1860, authorizing a loan, and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be redeemable in ten years from the first day of January last.

No offer, by the terms of the act, can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States, or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above named, before the fifth day of June next; or, if preferred, one-fifth on or before the fifth day of June, two-fifths on or before the fifteenth of June, and the remaining two-fifths on or before the thirtieth day of June.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers, showing such deposits, certificates of subscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit thereof, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Loan of 22d June, 1860," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New York, who will forward them to this Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder, and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of the principal.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

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